

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME 31

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE BURROWS

Great Desperado Defies His Enemies.

SURROUNDING THE RETREAT

The Outlaw Helped by Friends and Relatives.

The Messengers Have Failed to Come In.

SULLIGENT, LAMAR CO., ALA., July 30.—[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Constitution.]—Rube Burrows, train robber, murderer and hunted outlaw, has created a reign of terror in a portion of Lamar county.

Men speak his name in whispers, and if they can be induced to tell anything of his blood stained career, they always add, "don't say I told you."

Strongly fortified in a mountain cave, almost in sight of the court house and jail of the county, Rube Burrows is hurling defiance at the civil and military authorities of the state. His retreat is considered impregnable, and surrounded by an unknown number of desperadoes, all of whom may be as daring as himself, he sends word to the officers:

"Come and take me if you can!"

Enduing all efforts to surround or entrap him by dodging from cave to cave, and from cabin to cabin among his friends, he seems to feel secure.

THE SPOT DESCRIBED.

Where he is, is the wildest, roughest mountain region of Alabama. Vernon, the county seat of Lamar county, is twelve miles from the place. The desperate men are in hiding in the mountains, seven miles from Vernon. From being hunted, Rube threatens to become the hunter. His father, brother and brother-in-law are in jail at Vernon, charged with complicity in his latest murder, the killing of Postmaster Graves at Jewell two weeks ago. The friends of Graves here threaten to lynch the trio.

Rube threatens to swoop down on the town like a wolf on the fold, and release his relatives. Last Friday Allen and John Burrows, father and brother of Rube, and Jim Cash, his brother-in-law, were arrested. Sheriff Metcalfe has a posse of seventy-five men, and twenty detectives employed by the Southern Express company are working with him. But yesterday he was informed that an effort would probably be made to lynch the three prisoners, and he also learned that Rube Burrows had sworn to rescue them. In this emergency, not knowing the strength of either party, Sheriff Metcalfe felt that he was drifting somewhere between the devil and the deep sea. Sheriff Metcalfe is a brave man and a splendid officer, but the outlaws have so many friends in the county he hardly knew whom to trust. He applied to the governor for troops to guard the jail and prevent a lynching, with his posse. He felt able to prevent any rescue by Rube Burrows.

GOVERNOR SEAY ORDERED THE BIRMINGHAM EXPRESS.

to Vernon to aid the sheriff. They left camp at Montgomery at one o'clock last night, and arrived here at noon. Wagons were provided, and they started for Vernon at two o'clock. They will guard the county jail tonight, while the sheriff continues his efforts to capture Burrows and his gang. The people of Vernon are much alarmed and many of them expect.

The preliminary trial of the three prisoners begins tomorrow morning and there seems to be general fear that there will be trouble of some kind tonight or tomorrow. Threats of lynching are numerous, but the arrival of the troops seems to have somewhat restored confidence. All three of the prisoners are regarded as desperate men.

OLD ALLEN BURROWS.

father of Rube, is about 65 years old, but when arrested he fought like a tiger. Not long ago Jim Cash received eight repeating rifles at the express office here. These guns are supposed to be in the hands of Burrows and his band. When Allen and John Burrows were arrested, their houses were searched, and several thousand dollars in money was found. As these men were supposed to be very poor, it is believed that this money was obtained by Rube and his band in some of their train robberies. Old Allen Burrows settled in this country in 1847, and is one of the oldest white settlers in this part of Alabama. He amassed considerable property as a farmer, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. His sons were all regarded as good citizens, and were better educated than the majority of their neighbors. John Burrows, the oldest son, who is now in jail, was a candidate for sheriff not many years ago, and came near being elected. About four years ago Rube and Jim Burrows went to Arkansas to live. They had been gone only a few months when

A DARING TRAIN ROBBERY was committed near Texarkana. Detectives soon ascertained that Rube and Jim Burrows were the leaders of the train robbers. They escaped from Arkansas and came back to this county, where they were concealed by their relatives and friends. The entire family seems to have gone to the bad about that time. After remaining in hiding several months Rube and Jim disappeared. Their capture at Montgomery, and the escape of Rube, is well remembered. Jim was taken back to Arkansas and a few months later it was reported that he died in prison. Now here comes

THE CURIOUS PART OF THIS STORY. Rube Burrows disappeared after his escape at Montgomery for a while. About two months ago Sheriff Metcalfe of this county went out to his stable one night about nine o'clock. He was fired at by two men who were crouching in the shadow of the stable. He returned the fire and wounded one of the men, but they escaped. A few days later it was whispered about the neighborhood that the two mysterious men, who tried to kill the sheriff, were Rube and Jim Burrows. Jim was wounded by the sheriff. A doctor was called in and recognized him beyond doubt. Others who had known him from infancy, went to see him, and they, too, said it was Jim Burrows. A man

from this section went to Little Rock, Ark., to investigate the matter. He came back with the story that there was only an empty coffin in the grave where Jim Burrows was supposed to be buried. He also heard that some police official, or guard, had received two thousand dollars to aid in the escape of the desperado. Whatever truth there may be in this story, there are plenty of men in this county who say they have seen Jim Burrows in the last sixty days.

After the shooting at Sheriff Metcalfe, Rube again disappeared for awhile. Strange packages were received at the express office here and at the postoffice, near the home of the Burrows family. They were addressed to unknown parties, but in some instances the parties who called for them were known. A white mask was one of the packages in the postoffice. Rube Burrows called for that himself. Postmaster Graves knew Burrows, had known him from boyhood. While standing in the postoffice, Burrows suddenly turned to the postmaster and asked:

"Do you know me?"

"Yes, Rube, I know you."

"Then I'll kill you," answered the outlaw, and he fired several shots with fatal effect.

AROUSED THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY.

and it also put the detectives, express and railroad companies on the trail of the man they wanted for the Arkansas train robbery. Rube took refuge in the mountains. He was soon joined by some of the other robbers who were with him in Arkansas, and his friends in this county rallied to his aid. The arrival of arms and masks led the officers to suspect that the outlaws were

PLANNING ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

and they redoubled their vigilance only to find the Burrows crowd had hundreds of friends in the county. Every movement of the officers was promptly made known to Burrows and his friends. The Burrows family has many connections in the county, but no one seems to know just who is with Rube, except that his lieutenant is a desperado named Thornton, who was with him in the Arkansas train robbery.

Tonight or tomorrow an effort is to be made to capture BURROWS AND HIS GANG BY STRATEGY.

The detectives who have been in the mountain several days gave it out yesterday that they had given up the search, and were going home. They took the train as soon, went a few miles east, left the train, and are making a detour across the country in order to approach the hiding place of the outlaws from the rear without their movements being discovered. The sheriff and his posse will act with the detectives, if nothing occurs to prevent, and will watch the fort of the outlaws from all bridges have been washed away.

GOING TO THE HILLS.

HEAVY RAILROAD IN NEW JERSEY YESTERDAY.

NEWARK AND SOUTH ORANGE SUFFER.

Great Damage Done in the latter. Water in Orange Valley up to Second Story Windows—Great Alarm at Millburn.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Unusually severe rains prevailed here and in this vicinity today and this evening, at times partaking of the nature of cloud-bursts. The following telegram has been received:

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—The most disastrous storm that has visited this vicinity occurred this afternoon and evening. In this vicinity several buildings, including the post office, were flooded and sewers burst. Work had to be suspended in factories in the lower section. A washout occurred on the Morris and Essex railroad at South Orange, and trains were delayed for many hours. In South Orange several buildings, including the post office, were carried away, and 200 barrels of flour were washed out of one storehouse. In Orange Valley the water is

UP TO THE SECOND-STORY WINDOWS, and great damage has been done to stock in the numerous has factories there. The people were compelled to paddle around on planks and swim in order to go to places of safety on high ground.

Bloomfield and Montclair also report great damage to property. No lives are known to have been lost.

THE GREATEST ALARM PREVAILS

around Millburn. Above it is the Orange Water reservoir dam, which is not regarded as safe. Should it burst it would overflow Millburn and other small towns along the Rahway river, which is the source, and the damage would reach as far as Rahway. At 10 o'clock tonight the dam was reported all right, but the inhabitants of towns were preparing to move to high grounds. Nearly every road in the country is impassable, as all bridges have been washed away.

IT'S OUR TIME NOW.

A British Sealing Schooner Seized by American cans.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The steamer Dora arrived from Behring sea last night and brings the first detailed news of the capture of the British sealing Black Diamond, by the United States revenue cutter, Richard Rush, on July 11th. The Rush overtook the Black Diamond and ordered her to heave to. The captain of Black Diamond refused to do this. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered the lowering of the ports and the running out of guns, which caused the schooner to heave to. Captain Shepard and Lieutenant Tuttle boarded the English craft and seized her papers. The officers of the Black Diamond offered no armed resistance, but refused to deliver the ship's papers. Captain Shepard at once broke open the cabin and forced the hinges of the strong box and the captain's chest, thereby securing the papers. A search of the vessel disclosed 103 seal skins, which had been taken in Behring sea. Captain Shepard placed non-commissioned Officer Rush in charge of the Black Diamond, and ordered the vessel to be taken to Sitka to await further instructions.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Action in Regard to the Encampment.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Grand Army of the Republic department commanders of eight states met in Chicago yesterday and agreed to make a general call for the annual encampment next month in Milwaukee. The result of the meeting was a positive and unanimous determination to discourage a general attendance in view of the refusal of the railways to make satisfactory rates. The states represented were Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Michigan, Michigan, Kansas, and Nebraska. The conference was presided over by General Martin and a triple vote was given.

First, that no post represented in Chicago and accept the manifesto issued in this city July 2d, in which a general attendance at encampment was to be discouraged if the railways did not render from their position.

Second, that the manifesto of July 2d was in accord with the act of the last national encampment at Columbus, Ohio, as indorsed by resolutions found in the journal on pages 219 and 220.

Third, that some time in the near future the representatives present will issue a circular to be signed by all department commanders, with possibly a few more, withdrawing the departments represented from the parade that is advertised to take place.

THE COTTON BAGGING READY.

TEXAS Farmers Will Put up Their Cotton Bales.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The motion of P. O. Sullivan's attorney for a change of venue was argued before Judge Horton this morning. All five prisoners were brought into the court room, which was packed to suffocation, partly with friends of suspects, and partly with people who had been drawn thither by mere idle curiosity. Judge Longnecker made a short speech, opposing the motion for a change of venue. He said that the two citizens who signed affidavits to the effect that they believed O'Sullivan could not get a fair trial before Judge Horton or Judge Hawes, were unknown. They had neglected to state who they were, and what was their business. For all the opinion that no one at Vernon would dare attempt the trip from them to this after dark.

There are two newspaper correspondents with the military at Vernon. Nothing has been heard from them since they left.

The telephone closes in a few minutes.

It will start to Vernon at daylight, if none of the couriers or correspondents turn up by that time.

W. L. H.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

Five of Them in Court in Chicago—Burke Ordered to be Extraded.

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ATLANTA, GA. JULY 31, 1889.

The Constitution and the Czar.
It is to be regretted that THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION fails to meet the approval of the Russian censor of the press. We are informed that our subscribers in that country are in the habit of having their intellectual food, or, as we may say, their intellectual pabulum, interfered with in a way that is likely to arouse indignation in patriotic American circles.

One of our subscribers in St. Petersburg sends us a fragment of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, which is all that is permitted to reach him. A very interesting paragraph is scratched out with a red pencil, and marked "18," which shows that the offense is a growing one.

The red pencil is evidently wielded by the censor himself, after which the paper was turned over to his office-boy, who blotted out the obnoxious paragraph by some sort of machine that does its work passing well. Referring to our files, we discover that the paragraph is headed "Bootlicking the Czar," and is taken from the New York World. It is as follows:

In October, Col. F. Parker of Castleton, Vt., sent a letter to the czar of Russia congratulating him on the escape from death of himself and family by a serious accident to the train on which they were travelling. On Saturday the colonial received a letter from the Russian minister at Washington in which he said that he was instructed by his imperial majesty to acknowledge the receipt of the letter and to convey to Col. Parker the thanks of the czar for the kind expressions contained therein. Col. Parker will preserve the letter with a number of others which he has received from the czar, and other sovereigns.

The czar does not seem to understand that Col. Parker is a fraud, and perhaps a dead beat.

Why should any decent American trouble himself about the personal affairs of a Russian czar?

The fact that this mild paragraph has been suppressed convinces us that the czar is a sensitive plant, and if we had known this fact before, not for the world would the obnoxious paragraph have been admitted. Heretofore, we have looked on the czar as a sort of royal bum who was so secure in his position that he didn't care what his neighbors said; but it seems we were mistaken. Our subscriber writes:

During many, many years I have been permitted to receive certain well-known papers free from Russian censorship. During the past six months the regulations have been so strictly strict that the papers have only been permitted to receive these papers mentioned in the post-office list. Evidently my case is an exceptional one, for, by virtue of precedent I have been permitted to receive a little of my foreign press matter—no doubt with a view to let me know that such matter is regularly sent, certainly it is never returned—and that I am under the powers that be. As an especial favor, I have been permitted to receive a copy of a confiscated WEEKLY CONSTITUTION with the censor's explanation. The said copy I respectfully enclose in the hope that it may be of interest, and a full enclosure in the hope that it may be of interest.

This shows the power of a great paper. Having influence in Russia the czar, friendly and confiding as he is, is led to suppress a few of the many copies that go into his kingdom. The czar, who is himself a subscriber through one of the royal household, receives his own copy intact, and we feel sure that he is becoming a better man by reason of the wholesome lessons that are incited in these columns.

In spite of the Russian censor, we shall continue to serve our subscribers in Russia. In time, the czar will see that we are correct in our views, and then THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will lead the van in Russia as it now does in America.

A Midsummer Money Crop.

Our special, in another column, from Fort Valley on the peach shipments from Houston county, this season, makes a remarkable showing.

From her peach shipments alone Houston, in the midst of summer, when everything is dull, has had thrown into her lap more than two hundred thousand dollars and will receive considerably more when her peaches and apples are marketed. And this money is distributed throughout the whole county, for all available labor has been occupied in gathering the fruit.

Houston has set an example that should be followed by many more counties in the state. Look what the effect would be if fifty counties in the state would do this. It would bring money to us at the very time we need most.

THE CONSTITUTION has always been a friend to the fruit-growers. It has always advocated more acreage of fruits in the state. Now the results of our labor is beginning to show.

Let the good work of planting out fruit trees go on. The results in Houston show what can be accomplished.

A Serious Question.

It appears that the author of the Olive Bill has determined to leave the provision for the forfeiture of charters in the bill. The amendments he announces do not alter this provision. The bill, therefore, will still contain the paragraph looking to a forfeiture of charters. So long as this feature of the bill remains unchanged it will be without warrant in the constitution.

The clause in the constitution which it purports to carry out is as follows:

"S. 5007, Par. IV. Buying stock, etc., in other corporations; competition—The general assembly of this state shall have no power to authorize any corporation to buy shares, or stock, in any other corporation in this state, or elsewhere, or to make any contract or agreement, whatever, with any such corporation, which may have the effect, or be intended to have the effect, to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses, or to encourage monopoly; and all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal and void."

It will be seen at a glance that there is nothing in this provision which authorizes the forfeiture of a charter of a corporation.

There is nothing in any other provision of the constitution which authorizes such a

step to be taken on account of any violation of the paragraph above quoted.

It is time for the public attention to be directed to this fact. This bill proposes to do a thing which the constitution does not authorize. The public good demands a strict adherence to the fundamental law, and any attempt, no matter how artfully disguised, to transcend it, will not only result in an adverse decision by the courts upon the constitutionality of the measure, but will be productive of evil consequences to the public at large.

The Confederate Reunion.

It was a blazing, gunpowder, thunderous month to the dwellers between the Potomac and the Rio Grande a quarter of a century or so ago.

The confederate veterans seem to think it the best month in the year for their reunions, and they are making the most of it. In every state, from Virginia to Texas, the men who wore the gray are meeting in companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, renewing the comradeship of the camp, and fighting their battles over again in a reminiscent way.

It is a pleasant sight to see—pleasant even to the old-time foemen on the other side of the line, as some of them who have made a manful charge upon the confederate barbecues will heartily testify.

One thing strikes all the visitors at these reunions—the youth and the vitality of our veterans. Many of them are barely on the edge of forty. They were schoolboys when they rode with Forrest or marched with Hood, and are still young men. The older ones, too, are alert and full of energy. It is impossible to look around upon these men without recognizing the fact that they are still at the front—they are in the van of southern progress—building our cities and railroads—pushing our great enterprises. They are no laggards when there is work to do, and their clear heads are busy in our councils.

These war-worn veterans—God bless them!—are the flower of the new south, just as they were the flower of the old south. The men who were the best soldiers are our best citizens. The men who were the most daring in winning the victories of war are the most enterprising in winning the victories of peace. The old confederates will do to count on at all times and under all circumstances.

The Lease of the State Road.

We think the legislature is making a great mistake in trying to lease the Western and Atlantic railroad without a settlement with the present lessees. No one doubts the fact that the state owes the lessees something for rolling stock, &c., but how much and how it shall be paid is the question. We do not believe under a strict construction of the lease act that the state owes a dollar for betterments proper. The lessees are bound under the lease act to turn over the road in good condition as it was when they leased it. Suppose at the end of the lease it is in no better condition, some one, either the state or the future lessees will lose a large sum of money.

We think it is much better for the present legislature to settle these questions than to leave them open. We think it can be done openly and squarely, and on fair terms and that the state will make money by taking steps to have it done. Unless it is done the question will be an open one—and when the road is leased under the pending bill—it will be a question whether the road is the one leased or not. Suppose at the expiration of the present lease the new lessees say, this is not the road we leased. It will cost us a half million dollars or more to put it in condition to come up to a road we expected to lease, &c., and it is thrown back on the state. We will lose more than even the present lessees claim for betterments. The settlement of this matter is a plain business proposition, and the legislature ought to take hold of it in the right spirit and dispose of it fairly, and without prejudice.

A Big Day at Chautauqua.

Surely the programme at Chautauqua today ought to carry ten thousand people to that resort.

There are speeches by Governor Gordon and by the Hon. John Temple Graves. There are short addresses by Mr. Grady, Mr. James, Hon. Thomas W. Lathem, Hon. George N. Lester and others. There is a lecture by the famous Dr. Henson, of Chicago, the whitest man on the American platform. There is a royal barbecue dinner and all the hotels open. There are concerts by two bands, music on the water and on the "Rose Mound," music by daylight and by moonlight. At night there is a magnificent display of fireworks on the lake and in the grounds.

Surely this is a perfect programme. We do not know a day that can be better spent at any spot in America this morning than at Piedmont Chautauqua. It is a continuous round of pleasure, and back of it will be the meeting of several thousand old confederate veterans.

Get your friends and family together and go out to Chautauqua today. If you cannot go on the early train go out at 1 o'clock. Hear the speeches, concerts and lectures. If you cannot go out at 1 o'clock go out at 5 or 6 o'clock and see the superb fireworks, hear the music on the lake and on the "Rose Mound."

The newspapers are discussing the question, "Was Columbus a Jew?" But what difference does it make? The man that discovered America was a genuine cosmopolitan.

EDITOR WILLIAM MOORE, of Augusta, has passed through the city yesterday on his way home. He denies, with some bitterness, the rumors of his marriage, and says that it is an invention of the enemy.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE REV. W. H. PLATT, formerly of Louisville and Mobile, has published in Washington a book entitled: "Is Religion Dying?" The title is startling enough.

In Missouri, JUDGE FIELD has just decided that the statute allowing religious associations to be incorporated is unconstitutional. In the state constitution of 1820 the creation of religious corporations was totally prohibited. The constitution of 1855 allowed them to be incorporated for certain limited purposes. The constitution of 1875 contains this clause: "That no religious corporation can be established in this state, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding so much real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries."

BEFOREFIELD'S MAGAZINE will be independent in future, instead of democratic. This means that the magazine's free trade policy will not be had to bear. The magazine is a monthly periodical with a good circulation. When people sit down to read stories, sketches and poetry they do not care very heavy political matter, and when they find it they are going to skip it.

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A NEGRO SOLDIER.

HE SERVED THE CONFEDERACY AND WANTS A PENSION.

Eli Pickett, a Barlow County Negro, comes with a claim for a pension—A Special Bill to be introduced in his behalf.

Major Roper, of Bartow county, was in Atlanta yesterday taking steps to secure a pension for Eli Pickett, a Negro, who was wounded while serving in the confederate army.

Pickett's father belonged to the famous General Pickett, of Virginia, whose charge at the battle of Gettysburg has made his name immortal.

This negro Eli was, however, born free, and when the war broke out he was living in Louisiana. His sympathies were with the south and southern institutions, and he was willing to risk his life in their support. He volunteered and his services were accepted.

After joining an artillery company he served in the army of Tennessee. His record shows that he fought bravely and was a true and faithful soldier. He served all through the Georgia campaigns until one day he was struck in the head by a piece of shell. His skull was crushed in and he was carried off the field to die. It was found, however, that by removing part of the bone and trepanning his head his life could be saved. He suffered terribly and when he finally recovered he was a wreck of his former self.

After the war he purchased a little farm in Bartow county and there he made his home. The other negroes refused to have anything to do with him because they said he had fought to keep them in slavery. For years he could not hire any one to work for him, and his wounded head frequently made it impossible for him to work for himself.

As Eli had been a good citizen for many years some of the gentlemen of Bartow became interested in his case, and two months ago an application for a pension was made in his behalf. The case was referred to Judge Nisbet, and he decided that the pension could not be granted, first, because the application was in some respects insufficient, but chiefly because the confederate states did not authorize the enlistment of negroes, and consequently he never was a confederate soldier, and had no rights as such.

Pickett's white friends in Barlow county refused to take this decision as final. Major Roper had a long consultation yesterday with Major Fouto and Dr. Felton, the representatives of Bartow county, and it was decided that as soon as the requirements of the law could be complied with a local bill for his relief should be presented to the legislature.

Acting on this plan Major Roper returned to Cartersville last night, and today a bill will be introduced in the state legislature at the expiration of three days. Major Fouto will present such a bill to the legislature.

Both Dr. Felton and Major Fouto say that Pickett is a deserving man, and that will use every effort to gain him a pension, if only to show the people of the north that Georgia will grant a negro a pension if he has been faithful.

The State Road.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Perhaps the most important matter with which the general assembly will have to deal is the disposition of all questions affecting the state's interest in the Western and Atlantic railroad. The lease of the property seems to have been determined upon, and a bill for this purpose has already been prepared and submitted to the house for consideration. We hope that the bill will be introduced in the state legislature at the earliest possible moment.

Acting on this plan Major Roper returned to Cartersville last night, and today a bill will be introduced in the state legislature at the expiration of three days. Major Fouto will present such a bill to the legislature.

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The State Road.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Without doubt the most humorous and the most entertaining lectures of the season will be those of Dr. L. W. Grady, on the subject of "Grammatical Analysis," giving special attention to the infinitives and participles. An explanation by the method of "Artificial Language" will be given.

"Intellectual Progress" was created by Major Grady in his usual clear style. He warned his audience that they must not expect to learn much of the "new" in this lecture.

Mr. Ahmores presented by means of outline maps, slides, diagrams, etc., a series of short stories by the author of "The Peacock's Tail."

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LONG AND LIVELY.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE CITY EXTENSION IN COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Hulsey, Hoyt, Rosier, Ellis, Goodwin, Smith and Councilman Woodward Argue the Question Before the Committee for Three Hours.

There was another long and lively discussion on the city extension, yesterday, before the committee on corporations.

Mr. Rosier and Judge Hoyt were present, representing West End, Colonel W. H. Hulsey representing the southeast end, and Mr. W. D. Ellis representing Inman park, City Attorney Goodwin and Assistant Attorney Pendleton took care of Atlanta.

The committee voted to allow each side an hour and a half and to give the city the conclusion.

Colonel Hulsey began the argument against the extension.

After listening to the city's argument, all he could extract from it was that the city would extend the axis of its protection over the new territory. The benefit was not to the people to be taken in, but to Atlanta. The only reason for the present extension was that other people had done it. The quarter mile to be taken in now will cover about as much land as the original mile. There are about 100 miles of streets in Atlanta unpaved and not laid out. "Out this window," he said, "you can see the limit of the original mile incorporation. The woods mark the mile point and have keener eyes than I. You can see any evidence of a city beyond them. From the cemetery east to the city line Atlanta has never stuck a pick, laid out a street or put in a gas or water pipe. Those people have been paying taxes for twenty-three years without a single privilege. No protection against fire. That will be the fate of the country to be taken in."

"That means that the city has assessed its property \$84,000,000 and now proposes to get this quarter mile extension to pledge for bonds hereafter to be issued. They are nearly up to the seven per cent limit."

"Do you state that as a fact?" asked Mr. Goodwin.

"I state it on information written out and handed to me."

"That's your opinion."

"It's my judgment."

Colonel Hulsey then referred to Inman park saying he didn't know whether the city intended to pay them for the improvements or not.

"In our section we are poor people," said he. "What does the city want the territory for? They don't want it for population, as we haven't got it. They don't want it for property, as we haven't got it. They want it for more territory, and what do they want it for? They promise police protection. Then they will have to increase the force. It will cost them yards of dollars to give us fire protection and water. Your water supply is a meager one. Suppose you give us water? Wouldn't it look absurd to grade streets where there is nobody to walk on them?"

"We who do business in the city pay tax on what we own there. Certainly the city won't put a toll gate to charge every man who wants to come in. She is inviting them from the north and the east and the west."

"I don't object to coming into Atlanta, but I don't want to be taken by the collar and dragged in. The truth is, where people are to be governed, their own consent ought to be obtained. The mayor and city attorney not pay close to right and justice when they talked about giving West End a vote on the question."

Mr. Goodwin asked if any vote had been taken in previous extensions.

"No; I suppose they got it without any one's knowing it was being done. I haven't heard of any one taking an interest in this extension but the city council."

"Will you be willing to submit it to the people of Atlanta?" asked Mr. Goodwin.

"Yes, if you submit it to a vote of our people also. I am not willing to have sauce for the goose and none for the gander. You admit the justice of a vote in the case of West End, but you dodge it in our case by saying West End is a corporation. When you develop that territory this side of us, which you haven't stuck in for twenty-three years, we will be ready to come in, but you are not going to jump over them and take us in. We wouldn't ask you to do it. The city would do wrong to the people inside the city on the undeveloped territory and to the people outside, to take this new territory in."

"Now don't understand me to say anything against the city's credit. There is no better city in the country. I don't know what great enterprises the city has on foot. They seem to have plenty of money—creating new offices and raising everybody's salary. I pledge myself when the intervening territory is developed to use my influence to get our people to come in."

"We have no representatives from our county here. The city has the senator and two representatives and West End has Mr. Howell, but I hope the committee will do the country justice."

MR. W. D. ELLIS.

"I have formulated an amendment which, we ask this committee to engrave in this bill. I live in Atlanta and recognize the fact that everything I have drawn its value from Atlanta. I recognize that Colonel Hulsey's farm would dwindle down from a value of \$1,000 to \$15 per acre but for Atlanta. In fact, I have been surprised to hear people talk about it as the smallest thing in the neighborhood was Atlanta."

"I decline to come here in the interest of the East Atlanta Land Company, or any one else, to say that Atlanta has no right to extend."

"Look at Colonel Hulsey as he rides in his luxurious carriage! Whose streets does he ride over?"

"I haven't got any carriage," said Colonel Hulsey.

"Well, he ought to have one," said Mr. Ellis. "He's too economical. A man with a three story store ought to have a carriage. He's a clever man and we want to get him in. We've developed him."

"Now in regard to Inman park, the city has reaped benefit in a wonderful proportion for the money she has spent. The company has spent \$100,000 in the city. When you go outside a wonderful amount of grading has been done and the place stands ready to receive population which is fast going there according to the way you find them. Hill tops might be cheap and other places more valuable. It is taxed according to value. To get that locality to which my finger points (south) Atlanta would have to spend \$150,000 to put it into the condition of Edgewood. They would tax Edgewood on its present value which has been fixed by the expenditure of \$150,000."

He then read the amendment providing that Atlanta should spend for ten years in improving Inman park and its streets one-fifth of the taxes collected from that property for the extension to the inhabitants of the park.

"Exclusive use was asked of Edge Hall, and Mr. Ellis waved that point on his arrival. The glory of this suburban settlement consists in its parks and they only ask that you shall spend enough to keep them up."

The next provision was that an amount on which half the first year's taxation would be levied, the interest at four per cent per annum be expended for street改善.

"The property the first year would probably be worth \$200,000, later \$300,000 or \$400,000. We ask you to avoid taking the money that we pay to build up the other waste places."

The members of the committee did not seem to take in Mr. Ellis's proposition, and Mr. Goodwin smiled.

"I am glad that my arithmetic amuses the city attorney," said Mr. Ellis.

"It certainly does," said Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Ellis then explained his proposition:

"I am satisfied that I can explain this to

everybody but the city attorney. At \$200,000 the tax would be \$3,000, and half that would pay the interest at \$37,500 at 4 per cent. We ask the city to spend \$37,500 in simply carrying out what we have demanded. We have expended for you \$100,000. Now we ask you to match it with \$37,500 for a few years and we will come in here and pay 1/4 per cent, if necessary. They go out and take in 120 acres of land that is three-fourths finished. And we only ask a limit of two years."

Here Colonel Hulsey read an amendment providing that the corporation should be exempt

from taxation for five years.

WEST END HIGHLIGHTS HER KICK

Mr. Rosier then began his argument on behalf of West End. "We think the time has not been reached when we ought to be taken in. After listening to Mr. Ellis's terms I take it that he thinks the time has not come for him to be taken in."

"The city attorney claims that Atlanta has not asked an extension in twenty-three years. Will Atlanta, with her characteristic desire to get all in reach get enough there?"

"The fact that other cities have asked an extension is not a reason why Atlanta should not do the same. The large area she has not reached the limit of her present area. We can see on Whitehall, where the city stops long before it gets to West End. Only one street is laid out, no sewer, no gas."

Mr. Ellis asked if the Belgian blocks had not been laid there.

"I said only one street."

"The West End street has been macadamized?" said Mr. Pendleton.

"That is macadamized. It may be true that the improvements have not reached us."

"It is not right to take us in against our will."

The property of West End was \$1,200,000, with a tax of thirty cents on the hundred dollars.

Mr. Goodwin asked if steps had not been taken to raise the tax rate.

"To fifty cents, I am informed. We would not get as good streets after coming in, judging by experience. They say we will pay our taxes but they say we will take our academy for the first quarter mile out first, if you want to have the duty of paying tribute to us."

"Colonel Hulsey's proposition and I esteem him highly—that the city of Atlanta has any sinister motives with reference to taking in territory to issue bonds upon, have absolutely no foundation except in his capacious imagination. We want to extend because we have faith that Atlanta will be a great city. Land is the only way to sustain us. Some one here and complain of Atlanta, the city that gives them sustenance. What we want is to have this contiguous territory whose population depends on Atlanta, for existence brought in. We are willing to have this question in West End submitted to a vote of the people. We think the way to be best is to let the first quarter mile vote first but if you think it best for all of West End we are willing to submit. As to the rest, we think with a population of 75,000 the time has come to take them in."

Mr. J. G. Woodward, of the council, addressed the committee and said he had not heard much about the bill.

Colonel Hulsey then referred to Inman park saying he didn't know whether the city intended to pay them for the improvements or not.

"In our section we are poor people," said he. "What does the city want the territory for? They don't want it for population, as we haven't got it. They don't want it for property, as we haven't got it. They want it for more territory, and what do they want it for? They promise police protection. Then they will have to increase the force. It will cost them yards of dollars to give us fire protection and water. Your water supply is a meager one. Suppose you give us water? Wouldn't it look absurd to grade streets where there is nobody to walk on them?"

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</div

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVELTIES.

Gold and silver side combs, hair-pins, head necklaces, belt buckles, bangles, etc.

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Worse Every Day.

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at once and see how much we can help you

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DEALER AND PACKERS OF

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Mantels,

Millwork,

Hardwood Lumber,

Geo. S. May & Co.,

141 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Keep constantly hand a complete assortment of

every kind of goods found in a retail drug store.

A full line of hair brushes, cloths, towels, brooms, tooth brushes, soap, towels, extracts and other articles of housewifery mentioned.

We invite a careful

inspection of our stock before buying.

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S. S. S. large sizes..... \$1.00

Allcock's Forum Plasters, genuine..... 10

Deflectolave..... 40

Crown Tooth Wash..... 40

Hop Bitters..... 75

Brown's Iron Bitters..... 75

Harter's Iron Tonic..... 75

Brody's Balsam..... 65

Loose Leaf Extracts..... 65

Lemon Elixir..... 40

Warner's Sore Gout..... 40

Luxomol..... 85

Magnolia Balm..... 80

Hood's Sarsaparilla..... 80

Horsford's Acid Phosphate..... 40

We buy all goods for cash and give our customers

a corresponding benefit. We deliver goods within

the city. Remember the place.

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The finest handkerchief extract on the market is

Jane Roses 75 cents a bottle. Sold by

HUTCHISON & BRO.,

No. 14 Whitehall Street.

nm

— THE —

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Indicates

Rain for tomorrow:

Fair, clearing in eastern Geor-

gia; no decided change in tem-

perature; southerly winds.

LOCAL FORECAST:

The weather today (July 31) in ATLANTA and

vicinity promises to be showery, followed by partly

cloudy cool weather.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING,

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.

All observations taken at 8 a.m.—at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p.m.—seventy-fifth meridian time at each place.

STATIONS.

Temperature.....

Wind.....

Direction.....

Velocity.....

Number.....

Pennsboro..... 30.04 74 N 6 .44 Cloudy.

Mobile..... 30.06 74 N E Light 1.04 Cloudy.

Montgomery..... 30.06 75 N SW Light 1.26 Cloudy.

New Orleans..... 30.04 75 N SW Light 1.26 Cloudy.

Galveston..... 30.04 75 N SW Light 1.26 Cloudy.

Palestine..... 30.04 86 N SW Light 1.18 Cloudy.

Corpus Christi..... 30.04 86 N SE 10 .10 PtCloudy

Brownsville..... 30.04 86 N SE 6 .00 PtCloudy

Rio Grande City 30.04 86 N SE 10 .00 PtCloudy

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Centr. Time/ TIME OF OBSER-

VATION:

7 & 8 P.M. 26.1075 60 N W 3 .00 Cloudy.

7 & 8 P.M. 30.02 79 1.8 4 .00 PtCloudy

Maximum Thermometer..... 85

Minimum Thermometer..... 70

Total Rainfall..... .04

COTTON BELL BULLETIN.

Observations taken at 6 p.m.—seventy-fifth

meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Ga..... 85.70 T

Cartersville, Ga..... 86.72 .97

Columbus, Ga..... 90.72 .75

Chamblee, Ga..... 90.70 .59

Concord, Ga..... 89.70 .60

Grady, Ga..... 86.70 .61

Macon, Ga..... 86.70 .61

Marietta, Ga..... 89.70 .60

Spalding, Ga..... 84.62 .01

Tucker, Ga..... 86.70 .27

West Point, Ga..... 87.70 .61

Woodstock, Ga..... 86.70 .61